AQIS AUSTRALIAN QUARANTINE AND INSPECTION SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Import case details - public listing

New Search

Commodity: Timber and timber mouldings excluding Myrtaceae

Scientific name:

Country: ***Only:*** New Zealand

End use: All uses other than as animal foods, fertilisers or for growing purposes

Date printed: Oct 28 2010

The information here covers AQIS quarantine requirements only and is current on the date of transmission but may change without notice. AQIS makes no warranties or representations with respect to the accuracy or completeness of that information and will bear no liability with respect to that information. Importers must satisfy quarantine concerns and comply with quarantine conditions applicable at the time of entry. The Commonwealth through AQIS is not liable for any costs arising from or associated with decisions of importers to import based on conditions presented here which are not current at the time of importation. It is the importer's responsibility to verify the accuracy and completeness of the information at the time of importation.

It is the importer's responsibility to identify and to ensure it has complied with, all requirements of any other regulatory and advisory bodies prior to and after importation including the Australian Customs Service, Therapeutic Goods Administration, Department of Health and Ageing, Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority and any State agencies such as Departments of Agriculture and Health and Environmental Protection authorities.

Importers should note that this list is not exhaustive. Importers should also note that all foods imported into Australia must comply with the provisions of the Imported Food Control Act 1992 , an Act which is administered by AQIS.

Notification of the import must be provided to AQIS for all imported goods other than goods imported as accompanied baggage or goods imported via the mail and not prescribed under the Customs Act 1901. Notification must be consistent with Quarantine Regulations 2000 (examples include a Quarantine Entry or a Quarantine declaration).

Condition C8919

This case excludes timber that exceeds 200mm in each dimension (length, width, depth and all diagonals), refer to the ICON commodity 'Logs' or 'Timber oversize – Not for processing'.

This case excludes timber of the family Myrtaceae.

Non-Commercial

1. An Import Permit is not required.
2. Each consignment will be subject to an inspection to verify that it is free of quarantine risk material.
3. If the consignment does not meet the above conditions it will require treatment, re export or destruction in accordance with the appropriate AQIS approved method.

Commercial

1. An Import Permit is not required.
2. Each consignment must be free quarantine risk material prior to arrival in Australia.
3. Any packaging used with the consignment must be clean and new.
4. Containers, timber packing, pallets or dunnage associated with the consignment will be subject to inspection and treatment on arrival, unless certified as having been treated by an AQIS approved method (Refer to the AQIS publication 'Cargo Containers: Quarantine aspects and procedures').
5. The timber must comply with C9654 for "*Phytophthora kernoviae and Phytophthora ramorum* Restrictions for Sawn Timber, Roundwood and Logs Imported from USA, Europe and New Zealand".
6. If the timber is imported in Burnt Pine Longicorn (BPL) season (normally November to April), the consignment must also comply with C8892.
7. Consignments that have been treated offshore and are accompanied by an acceptable preshipment treatment or Phytosanitary certificate may be released on the presentation of documents. AQIS accepted treatments are:
a) methyl bromide (T9047, T9075 or T9913) (refer to C5154);
b) sulphuryl fluoride (T9090);
c) heat treatment (T9912 or T9968);
d) ethylene oxide (T9020) (refer to C9741); or
e) permanent timber preservative treatment (T9987).
Treatments a)-c) must be completed within 90 days of shipment or containerisation.

8. Consignments that are not accompanied by an acceptable treatment certificate are subject to one of the following, at the importer's expense:
a) a full unpack and inspection at a Quarantine approved premises; or
b) an inspection to verify that the product is packaged appropriately for treatment, prior to treatment with one of the following at the importer's expense:
a) methyl bromide (T9047, T9075 or T9913) (refer to C5154);
b) heat treatment (T9912 or T9968);
c) ethylene oxide (T9020); or
d) gamma irradiation (T9924).
e) re-export or destruction.
9. If on inspection, quarantine risk material is found, the consignment must be held and appropriately treated, or re-exported or destroyed in accordance with an AQIS approved method.
Note**:** This commodity or species may be subject to Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage legislation under CITES. Commodities/species known to be, or considered to be covered by CITES will be referred to the Australian Customs Service (Customs) on arrival to Australia, in addition to meeting the quarantine conditions.

Condition C9654

***Phytophthora kernoviae and Phytophthora ramorum* (Sudden Oak Death) Restrictions for Sawn Timber, Roundwood and Logs Imported from USA, Europe and New Zealand**

A list of genera (with some common names) that are known hosts of *Phytophthora kernoviae and Phytophthora ramorum*	
Abies (Fir)	*Lithocarpus* (Tanoak)

Acer (Maple)	*Lonicera* (Honeysuckle)
Adiantum (Maidenhair)	*Maianthemum* (includes *Smilacina*) (Lily)
Aesculus (Buckeye or Horse Chestnut)	*Magnolia*
Alnus (Alder, Aliso, Jaul, Lambran)	*Malus* (Crab Apple)
Annona (Llama, Ilama)	*Michelia* (Champaca, Banana Shrub)
Arbutus (Strawberry Tree)	*Nothofagus* (Rauli, Red, Or Clinker Beech)
Arctostaphylos (Bearberry)	*Olea* (Black Ironwood)
Ardisia	*Osmanthus* (Devilwood)
Betula (Birch)	*Osmorhiza* (Aniseroot, Cicely, Sweetroot)
Calycanthus (All Spice, Spice Bush)	*Parrotia*
Calluna (Heather)	*Photinia* (Shi-Nan)
Camellia	*Picea* (Siberian Spruce)
Carpinus (Hornbeam, Charme)	*Pieris* (Flutterbush, Fetterbush)
Castanea (Chestnut)	*Pinus* (Pine)
Castanopsis (Indian Chestnut, Oak Chestnut)	*Pistacia* (Pistachio)
Ceanothus (redroot)	*Pittosporum* (Box)
Ceratonia (Carob, Locust Bean)	*Populus* (Poplar)
Chamaecyparis (White Cedar, Cypress)	*Prunus* (Japanese Apricot, Plum)
Chimaphila (Princes Pine)	*Pseudotsuga* (Douglas Fir)
Cinnamomum camphora (Camphor)	*Pyracantha* (Firethorn)
Cistus (Bee Plant , Rock Rose)	*Quercus* (Oak)
Clematis	*Rhamnus* (includes*Frangula*)
Clintonia	*Rhododendron* (includes *Azalea*)
Corylus (Turkish Hazel)	*Ribes* (Black currant)
Drimys (Winters Bark)	*Rosa* (Sweet Briar)
Dryopteris	*Rubus*
Empertrum	*Salix* (Willow)
Erica (Heather)	*Sambucus* (Elder, Black Elder, Elderberry)
Eucalyptus (Gum)	*Schima*
Euonymus (Burning Bush)	*Sequoia* (Redwood)
Fagus (Beech)	*Smilax* (Car Briar, Wild Sarsparilla)
Fraxinus (Black Ash, Swamp Ash)	*Symphoricarpus*
Fuchsia	*Syringa* (Japanese Lilac, Late Lilac)
Gaultheria	*Taxus* (Yew)
Griselinia	*Tilia* (Linden, Lime)
Gevuina (Chilean wildnut)	*Torreya* (California Nutmeg)
Hamamelis (Chinese Witch Hazel)	*Toxicodendron* (Poison Ivy)
Hedera (Common or English Ivy)	*Trientalis*
Heteromeles (Christmas Berry)	*Tsuga* (Hemlock)
Ilex (Japanese Winterberry)	*Ulmus* (Dwarf Elm, Siberian Elm)
Kalmia (Mountain Laurel, Calico Bush, White Wicky)	*Umbellularia* (Laurel)
Laurus (Laurel, Bay Laurel)	*Vaccinium* (Sea Bilberry, Dwarf Bilberry)
Leucothoe (Fetterbush)	*Vancouveria* (Dog Bobble, Leucothoe)
Linnaea	*Viburnum* (Laurustinus, Laurier Tin)
Liriodendron (Tulip Tree, Canary Whitewood, Tulip Poplar)	*Zenobia* (Honey cup)

released in accordance with the commodity specific conditions:

a) An acceptable certificate from:
- USA: APHIS (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service) certificate; or
- Germany, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, United Kingdom (UK), Belgium, Denmark, France, Sweden and New Zealand: Phytosanitary certificate issued by the appropriate quarantine authorities in that country.
stating that:
"the timber was harvested from areas free of *Phytophthora kernoviae and Phytophthora ramorum* (known as causing the Sudden Oak Death disease)";
or
b) An acceptable preshipment certificate stating that the consignments has been:
i. heat treated at 56°C for 30 minutes (measured at the core of the wood) (T9968);or
ii. kiln drying (T9912).

Please note that for the purpose of mitigating the risks of *Phytophthora* species, the above treatments are a one off treatment for C9654 and are not subject to the normal AQIS 21/90 days rules that applies to address insect and or hitchhiker concerns.

- USA: by a treatment provider accredited under American Lumber Standard Committee programs (www.alsc.org); or
- Germany, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Belgium, Denmark, France, Sweden and New Zealand: Phytosanitary certificate; or
- United Kingdom: treatment certificate from UK Forestry Commission or TIMcon (http://www.timcon.org).

2. Consignments that are not accompanied by an acceptable treatment or Phytosanitary certificate are subject to inspection to verify that the product is packaged appropriately for treatment. After inspection, consignments are subject to one of the following mandatory treatment at the importers expense, prior to release:
a) heat treated (T9968);
b) kiln drying (T9912);
c) re-export; or
d) destroy.

Condition C8892

Burnt Pine Longicorn (*Arhopalusferus*syn: *A. tristis)season* in New Zealand

The New Zealand Ministry of Forestry (NZ MAF) notifies AQIS each year that the Burnt Pine Longicorn (BPL) beetle is in flight. The flight season is generally November to April. During this time the following loading, certification and inspection requirements will apply for all vessels carrying timber from affected NZ ports:

1. Surveillance for live BPL must be undertaken during day light hours on discharged and on board cargo at the first port of call. Vessel surveillance (i.e deck walk over) is also required. Containerised timber is exempt from surveillance.

2. Containerised or break bulk timber consignments from BPL affected ports require one of the following treatments prior to shipment. For details of affected NZ ports during the BPL flight season refer to the BPL season ICON Alert.
a) Methyl bromide fumigation at 48g/m³ for 12 hours at a minimum temperature of 15°C; or
b) Methyl bromide fumigation at 56g/m³ for 12 hours at a minimum temperature of 10°C; or
c) Insecticidal Pestigas, Permigas or Pybuthrin 33, applied at a dosage rate of 50g/100m³ for panel products and timber mouldings only.

3. All consignments must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate issued and endorsed by Biosecurity New Zealand (NZ MAF)
a) certifying one of the above treatments; OR
b) stating "All consignments covered by the certificate have been treated in accordance with the AQIS/MAF agreement for the elimination of Burnt Pine Longicorn"

4. Consignments of New Zealand timber that arrive in Australia from affected ports without an Acceptable Phytosanitary Certificate will be subject to one of the following:
a) Full unpack and inspection to confirm the absence of live BPL beetles (Note: These inspections are in addition to normal surveillance requirements for other consignments on the vessel.)
b) Methyl bromide fumigation at 48g/m³ for 12 hours at a minimum temperature of 15°C; or
c) Methyl bromide fumigation at 56g/m³ for 12 hours at a minimum temperature of 10°C; or
d) Insecticidal Pestigas, Permigas or Pybuthrin 33, applied at a dosage rate of 50g/100m³ (Note: 'Pestigas' treatment is acceptable for consignments of panel products and timber mouldings only).

Condition C5154

Methyl Bromide Fumigation Points

For complete information on the AQIS methyl bromide fumigation standard refer to the publication 'AQIS Quarantine Treatments and Fumigants' and also the 'Approved Treatments for Timber' page on the AQIS website.

Condition C9741

AQIS Approved Offshore Treatment Providers - Ethylene Oxide Fumigation

Ethylene oxide (ETO) fumigations performed offshore are only accepted by AQIS when conducted by a treatment provider approved under the 'Ethylene Oxide Offshore Treatment Providers Scheme'.

The list of acceptable offshore ETO treatment providers can be found on 'Current AQIS Approved Offshore Treatment Providers for Ethylene Oxide'

Consignments treated by an AQIS approved offshore ETO treatment provider and accompanied by a valid pre-shipment treatment certificate can be released on documentation, upon arrival to Australia, subject to compliance with relevant ICON, documentary and import permit requirements.

Entry Management EM0184

AQIS minimum documentary requirements to support assessment of all documentation

All documentation presented to AQIS as part of the import process must meet the requirements of the Minimum Documentary Requirements Policy. These requirements include:

1. Overarching Requirements (e.g. legible, in English, signed, dated, linked to the consignment);
2. Document Format Requirements (e.g. as per nationally accepted practice and standards, or on company letterhead); and
3. Prescribed Information Requirements (e.g. treatment certificates must include a description of the goods/packaging treated)

Entry Management EM0185

AQIS information requirements to support assessment of non-commodity concerns associated with imported cargo

All documentation presented to AQIS to assist in determining the level of quarantine risk posed by transportation pathways and packaging must meet the requirements of the Non-Commodity Information Requirements Policy. These requirements address:

1. Container cleanliness;
2. Packaging concerns (e.g. presence of timber or prohibited packaging material); and
3. Destination concerns (e.g. destined for a rural unpack location).

Treatment T9047

Methyl bromide

The Methyl Bromide rate required is 48g/m³ for 24 hours at 21ºC and above at normal atmospheric pressure (NAP).

For each 5ºC (or part of 5ºC) the temperature is expected to fall below 21ºC, 8g/m³ must be added to the dosage rate, unless otherwise specified by AQIS. It is the minimum temperature during the course of the fumigation that is to be used for the calculation of the dose.

Methyl Bromide fumigation for quarantine purposes is not permitted if the ambient minimum temperature falls below 10ºC.

AQIS does not allow dosage compensation where the ambient temperature is above 21ºC or below 10ºC.

For example the acceptable range at NAP is:

48g/m³ for 24 hours at 21ºC and above (standard dosage)

56g/m³ for 24 hours at 16ºC - 20ºC

64g/m³ for 24 hours at 11ºC - 15ºC

72g/m³ for 24 hours at 10ºC

AQIS Methyl Bromide Standard

Treatment T9075

Methyl bromide

The Methyl Bromide rate required is 64g/m³ for 4 hours at 21°C and above under vacuum (660mm vacuum).

For each 5ºC (or part of 5ºC) the temperature is expected to fall below 21ºC, 8g/m³ must be added to the dosage rate, unless otherwise specified by AQIS. It is the minimum temperature during the course of the fumigation that is to be used for the calculation of the dose.

Methyl Bromide fumigation for quarantine purposes is not permitted if the ambient minimum temperature falls below 10ºC.

AQIS does not allow dosage compensation where the ambient temperature is above 21ºC or below 10ºC.

AQIS Methyl Bromide Standard

Treatment T9913

Methyl Bromide

64g/m^3 for 5 hours at 10-20^{o}C under vacuum (660mm vacuum).

For each 5ºC (or part of 5ºC) the temperature is expected to fall below 21ºC, 8g/m³ must be added to the dosage rate, unless otherwise specified by AQIS. It is the minimum temperature during the course of the fumigation that is to be used for the calculation of the dose.

Methyl Bromide fumigation for quarantine purposes is not permitted if the ambient minimum temperature falls below 10ºC.

AQIS does not allow dosage compensation where the ambient temperature is above 21ºC or below 10ºC.

AQIS Methyl Bromide Standard

Treatment T9090

Sulphuryl fluoride fumigation (SO_2F_2)
64g/m^3 for 16 hours at 21ºC or above at Normal Atmospheric Pressure (NAP).
Sulphuryl fluoride fumigation can only be carried out offshore. Sulphuryl fluoride treatments must be validated on a certificate supplied by the treatment provider.
Dosage of sulphuryl fluoride to meet the requirements of AQIS, **for general purpose and insulated/refrigerated containers (packed), if timber packaging (crates, pallets, dunnage, skids, etc.) is used in FCL containers is as follows:**

- 64 g/m³ (4 lbs/1000 cu ft) for 16 hours at 21°C (70°F)
- 64 g/m³ (4 lbs/1000 cu ft) for 24 hours at 15.5°-20.5°C (60°-69°F)
- 80 g/m³ (5 lbs/1000 cu ft) for 24 hours at 10°-15°C (50°-59°F)
- 104 g/m³ (6.5 lbs/1000 cu ft) for 24 hours at 4.5°-9.5°C (40°-49°F)
- 80 g/m³ (5 lbs/1000 cu ft) for 32 hours at 4.5°-9.5°C (40°-49°F)

Treatment T9020

Ethylene oxide
Under initial minimum vacuum of 50 kilopascals at 1200g/m³ for 5 hours at 50ºC; or 1500g/m³ for 24 hours at 21ºC.
Note: The Australian Pesticide and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) regulates ethylene oxide residues and may limit use on commodities that have direct contact with human skin. For information to determine if this treatment option is available for the commodity of import refer to the APVMA website.

Treatment T9987

Approved Permanent Preservative Treatments for Timber
The Approved Treatments for Timber page on the AQIS website states that, for quarantine purposes, all timber permanent preservative treatments must be applied to sawn, round or veneered timber in a pressure chamber (cylinder) at commercial treatment facility and AT LEAST all the sapwood must be treated to the core of the timber. This requirement cannot generally be achieved by surface spraying or fogging type applications of timber preservatives or insecticides to furniture, homewares or packaged goods for export to Australia.
Detailed treatment requirements, including the complete lists of timber permanent preservative treatments approved by AQIS can also be found on that page.
Please note that samples of the treated timber must be destructively sampled to determine the actual retention of the preservative in the penetration zone of the timber, and expressed as %mass/mass of the oven dried mass of the timber sampled.
A Permanent Preservative Treatment Certificate can only be supplied by the pressure treatment facility that performed the preservative treatment.

Treatment T9912

Kiln drying for quarantine purposes
AQIS has a number of general requirements for kiln drying treatments that are applied for quarantine purposes. These are:
· Dry bulb temperature in the chamber is maintained at or above 74°C (165°F) and the wet bulb depression (the maximum decrease allowed between the dry and wet bulb temperatures) is less than 2°C (3.6°F),
· Treatment time does not commence until the temperature and humidity in the chamber have stabilised and the core temperature of the timber has reached at least 74°C (165°F),
· All timber must have an average moisture content of less than 12%, based on oven-dry weight or mass, and
· The duration of the treatment will depend on the thickness of the timber (refer to Table 1 below).
'Thickness' is defined here as the distance between spacers in the stack, regardless of the thickness of individual boards.

Table 1: Kiln drying treatment durations for timber of different thicknesses

Thickness of Timber (mm)	Duration of Treatment (Hours)
0 - 25	4
26 - 50	6

51 - 75	8
76 - 100	10
101 - 150	14
151 - 200	18
Thickness unknown	Refer to a) below
Thickness greater than 200mm	Refer to b) below

a) If the thickness of the timber is not stated on the treatment certificate or is unknown, a verification inspection at an appropriate Quarantine Approved Premises is required to ensure that the timber has at least one dimension less than or equal to 200mm [refer to b) below], and to verify that the treatment has been effective.
b) Where all the dimensions of the timber are greater than 200mm mandatory treatment is required. The treatment duration must exceed 18 hours once a core temperature of 74°C has been achieved. This treatment must be validated by a treatment certificate or a Phytosanitary certificate. AQIS accepts treatment certificates from all commercial treatment providers except where there has been a history of non-compliance and/or treatment failure, or the ICON case for the commodity and/or specific exporting country specifies additional requirements in relation to treatment providers. Treatment certificates and Phytosanitary certificates must include the duration of treatment, the treatment temperature and the maximum thickness of timber being treated.
If the treatment certificate is issued by a treatment provider accredited under an AQIS recognised offshore government program or its equivalent, the certificate must also include the name of the program under which the treatment provider is accredited and the facility registration number or treatment provider number issued under that program.

Treatment T9924

Gamma irradiation - Timber insect and nematode pests
Gamma irradiate at 10 kGray (1.0 Mrad).
The complete list of AQIS Approved Gamma Irradiation Treatment providers for timber can be found in AQIS website Gamma Irradiation Offshore Treatment Providers Scheme
Under the AQIS Offshore Gamma Irradiation Treatment Provider Scheme, AQIS accepts valid pre-shipment treatment certificates from the approved treatment providers as evidence that a treatment has been performed to Australian quarantine requirements.

Treatment T9968

Heat Treatment

56°C for 30 minutes, measured at the core of the wood.
Note: This treatment is only accepted when:

- performed by treatment providers accredited under an AQIS recognised government accreditation program, or
- endorsed by an Official Government Phytosanitary Certificate.

Heat treatment providers from whom AQIS will accept treatment certificates without an official government phytosanitary certificate endorsement for this treatment are:

Canada
Treatment providers accredited under:
1. The Canadian Heat Treated Wood Products Certification Program (CHTWPCP) as listed at Canadian Heat Treated Wood Certification Program OR
2. The Canadian Wood Packaging Certification Program (CWPCP) as listed at Canadian Wood Packaging Certificate Program OR
3. The Canadian Lumber Export Certification Program as listed at Canadian Lumber Export Certification Program

United Kingdom
United Kingdom companies accredited under the United Kingdom Wood Marking Program that is

administered by the Timber Packaging and Pallet Confederation (timcon). A list of accredited treatment providers is available at the timcon web site (United Kingdom-timcon).

USA
AQIS accepts on an interim basis, pending finalisation of the current review, timber and timber products treated at 56°C for 30 minutes measured at the core by providers in the USA that are accredited under the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) authorised American Lumber Standard Committee (ALSC) heat treatment programs for lumber and wood packaging material. Details of accredited agencies are available from the ALSC website at American Lumber Standard Committee.

The Netherlands
Companies registered under the Netherlands Wood Packaging Marking Programme (developed by the Netherlands Plant Protection Service). The Netherlands Plant Protection Service has assigned administration of the Programme to The Foundation for Marking Wood Packaging Materials (StichtingMarkeringHoutenVerpakkingen, SMHV). A list of registered companies (in Dutch only) is available at The Netherlands Foundation for Marking Wood Packaging Materials- SMHV.

Note: Select '*Geregistreerdebedrijven*' then select '*Registratie nr*' to view the company details and registration numbers.

France
Companies registered under the 'Programme for the Phytosanitary Conformity of Wood Packaging for Export Use' (developed by the French Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and Rural Affairs). The Programme is administered regionally through the Regional Directorates of Agriculture and Forests / Regional Plant Protection Departments (DRAF/SRVP). The relevant DRAF/SPRV for each region in France issues Registration Numbers to approved companies. Note: An internet site listing details of registered companies is unavailable. Treatment certificates that include the name of the above recognised programme, the registration number assigned to the facility under that programme and the appropriate treatment details are acceptable to AQIS.

Treatment T9568
Hot moist air
At not less than 85°C for not less than 48 hours (50% relative humidity) once the core temperature has been reached.
NOTE: Prior to moist heat treatment, all bags/packaging impervious to moisture must be opened or adequately punctured to allow moist heat penetration.
Caution: Some products may smoulder, ignite or be damaged by this treatment. The importer should consider the potential effects when deciding on treatment options.

Treatment T9561
Hot air
At not less than 54°C for not less than 8 hours once the core temperature has been reached.
Caution: Products may smoulder or ignite with this treatment.

Treatment T9569
Hot air
Hot air at not less than 85°C for at least 8 hours once the core temperature has been reached.
Caution: Products may smoulder or ignite with this treatment.

Treatment T9574
Hot moist air
At not less than 95°C for not less than 24 hours (50% relative humidity) once the core temperature has been reached.
NOTE: Prior to moist heat treatment, all bags/packaging impervious to moisture must be opened or

adequately punctured to allow moist heat penetration.
Caution: Some products may smoulder, ignite or be damaged by this treatment. The importer should consider the potential effects when deciding on treatment options.